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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/069,950	03/07/2002	Sophie Gaubert	02043	2908

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EXAMINER	
KISHORE, GOLLAMUDI S	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1615	

DATE MAILED: 07/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/069,950	GAUBERT ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph.D	1615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 April 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *16-19,21-33 and 35-65* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *16-19, 21-33 and 35-65* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

The RCE dated 4-28-05 is acknowledged.

Claims included in the prosecution are 16-19, 21-33 and 35-65.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 16-17, 21-29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Haan (Vaccines 13, No. 2, pp. 155-162, 1995).

Haan et al teach that intra-nasal administration of multilamellar vesicles containing influenza viral sub-units Results in an induction of both systemic IgG and secretary IgA responses compared with the antigen alone. The response includes both mucosal and systemic responses. The liposomes are made of phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol and DCP (abstract, Materials and Methods and Discussion section). The reference meets the requirements of instant claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 16-17 and 21-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haan et al (Vaccines 13, no. 2, pp. 155-162, 1995) by itself or in combination with Roux (5,908,697) or vice versa.

As discussed extensively in the previous action, Haan et al teach that intra-nasal administration of multilamellar vesicles containing influenza viral sub-units Results in an induction of both systemic IgG and secretary IgA responses compared with the antigen alone (abstract, Materials and Methods and Discussion section).

As also discussed before, Roux discloses active principle carriers containing lecithin (phospholipid) and sucrose ester and the other surfactants. The structures disclosed by Roux are multilamellar vesicles with an onion like structure having an internal liquid crystal structure formed by a stack of concentric bilayers. According to Roux, these vesicles have certain advantages, which include less sensitivity to bacterial contamination. The vesicles have diameters of 0.1 and 50 microns. The two surfactants according to Roux have HLB values between 3 and 7 and 8-15 respectively (abstract, col. 3, lines 4-27; col. 5, line 40 through col. 7, line 40; Examples and claims). What are lacking in Roux are the teachings of using an antigen as active principle and mucosal administration of the composition to elicit an immune response.

As discussed above, multilamellar liposomes have onion like structure with concentric lipid bilayers separated by aqueous medium. Assuming that Haan's multilamellar liposomes are different from instant liposomes, it is deemed obvious to use

multi-lamellar liposomes containing lecithin and sucrose esters of Roux would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because of the advantages taught by Roux. Alternately, the use of antigen as the active principle and administer the composition of Roux mucosally, with a reasonable expectation of success, since the reference of Haan shows the enhancement of immune response when antigens are administered mucosally in multi-lamellar liposomes compared to antigen alone.

2. Claims 18-19 and 36-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haan et al (Vaccines 13, no. 2, pp. 155-162, 1995) by itself or in combination with Roux (5,908,697) as set forth above, in further combination with combination with Doerschuk (5,702, 946).

The teachings of Haan et al and Roux have been discussed above. what is lacking in these references is the purification of the immunoglobulins.

The reference of Doerschuk teaches the conventional techniques of purifying the immunoglobulins col. 9, lines 25-30; col. 14, line 50).

The purification of the antibodies produced by the administration of the antigen containing multilamellar vesicles would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art since purification of antibodies by conventional methods is known in the art as evident from Doerschuk.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered, but are not found to be persuasive. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered, but are not found to be persuasive. Applicant argues that the teaching of Haan et al is that there are two mechanisms for the induction of immune response after mucosal immunization. These

arguments are not persuasive since mechanism by which Haan's liposomal composition works has no significance. Haan's method involves the administration of the antigen by the same method. Instant claims do not differentiate over Haan's teachings. Secondly, as pointed out before, if the antigen is liberated from the liposomes before reaching the lungs according to applicant, then wont the same alveolar macrophages capture the liberated antigen also? Applicant's arguments that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to use more stable liposomes as in instant invention (same as those taught by Roux) thus, are not found to be persuasive. It is the examiner's position that one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use Roux's liposomes for the advantages taught by Roux (who teaches the same claimed liposomes).

3. Claims 16-19, 21-33 and 35-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wassef et al (Immunomethods, 4, pp. 217-222, 1994) in combination with Haan et al (Vaccines 13, no. 2, pp. 155-162, 1995) by itself or in combination with Doerschuk (5,702, 946) and Roux (5,908,697) all cited above.

Wassef et al teach the successful use of multilamellar vesicles as carriers for vaccines (note abstract, pages 218-220). Wassef et al although teach that liposomal vaccines have been administered by many routes, they do not specifically teach mucosal route of administration. Wassef et al's disclosure also lacks specifics about multilamellar vesicles.

The teachings of Haan et al, and those of Doerschuk, and Roux have been discussed above.

The use of Roux's multilamellar vesicles for encapsulating an antigen and delivering the composition mucosally would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because of the advantages of such liposomes taught by Roux and the enhancement of the immune response when administered mucosally as seen from Haan et al. The purification of the antibodies produced by the administration of the antigen containing multilamellar vesicles would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art since purification of antibodies by conventional methods is known in the art as evident from Doerschuk.

The rejection is maintained since applicant provides no specific arguments for this rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph.D whose telephone number is (571) 272-0598. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 AM- 4 PM, alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K. Page can be reached on (571) 272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

G. S Kishore

Gollamudi S Kishore, Ph.D
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1615

GSK